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## Marginal Column By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

CIVILIAN eyes in Israel have been so firmly focused on the south and on the constant danger of war with Egypt that news of a major action in the north came as a double shock. A first reaction that it was just as well that it was the Army at least had eyes in the back of its head was mixed with a certain feeling that surely there has always been shooting on Lake Tiberias? Had the shooting been worse than usual lately, but overlooked in the pressure of events on the Egyptian border?

THERE have indeed been periods when shooting at Israeli fishing boats from the Syrian shore was, if not worse, then more accurate and claimed more victims; for though some bullet holes in the mark and another may fail to reach the intention with which it is fired, it is always the same. The difference is not so much in the other side, as in Israel's present determination that the Armistice Agreements shall no longer be totally one-sided. You would not attempt to play even the most peaceful roundabout for the two sides, and border warfare is not a game. The reason for sharp retaliation this year where there was none last year is that neither the U.N. nor any other outside factor has been able to stop Syria shooting on the lake.

BOATS do not go out on treacherous Lake Kinneret in winter for pleasure. They go out in groups of four and five to place and haul in huge nets into which the fish are attracted by powerful lights. The lights make the same. The difference is not so much in the other side, as in Israel's present determination that the Armistice Agreements shall no longer be totally one-sided. You would not attempt to play even the most peaceful roundabout for the two sides, and border warfare is not a game. The reason for sharp retaliation this year where there was none last year is that neither the U.N. nor any other outside factor has been able to stop Syria shooting on the lake.

ISRAEL announced her decision to enforce the Armistice Agreements, but not to abrogate them, and accordingly withdrew from Syrian territory as soon as the concrete fortifications had been blown up. After a speechless day, Syrian spokesman took a leaf from Egypt's book and declared that they had forced the Israeli Army to retire, and had caused a hundred casualties. Israeli spokesman were soon trawling to and fro all day. Syria spokesman claimed. But even this tale will be cold comfort to the Syrian commander who knows that his force was outwitted and outfought and his officers caught playing cards. It is likely that this phantom force was the result of the Egyptian military aid to Egypt's new ally, Syria. Short of the unlikely event of a full-scale Syrian retaliatory war on Israel, Damascus will scarcely be able to invoke Egyptian military help if it is possible, in consequence of which she may have knocked some of the gulf off this piece of gingerbread and make the defensive pact with Egypt look to some Syrians like an added danger rather than a protective device. The wavering Jordan may decide to look sharper on the far side of the fence from Egypt after all.

IN a few months' time work must be resumed on the Jordan Canal where work was stopped two years ago at the insistence of the U.N. and in the hope that Syria would in time let reason prevail and take part in some agreed distribution of the Jordan waters. When the Johnstone Plan was close to acceptance not long ago, it was finally rejected through Syrian insistence. Egypt had pressed in Jordan. For Israel, both water from the Jordan and fish from the Kinneret are not only a necessity but almost a matter of life and death. The right to peace in Israeli territory is not a political gambit like Syrian pretensions in the demilitarized zone; our neighbours were half as concerned with bringing water to dry fields and catching fish to feed people as Israel is. We could have this peace tomorrow.

Jerusalem, December 13.

IRAQ BUDGET UP  
BAGHDAD, London (Reuter). — The Iraqi Finance Minister, Dr. Jafar, today submitted a cord budget for 1956 estimating government expenditure at 65,183,923 dinars — an increase of 12m. dinars over the current budget.

## Both Sides Nibbling At Eden Plan—Macmillan

LONDON. Monday (Reuter). — Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan declared at the opening of the Commons debate on the Middle East today that both Israeli and Arab leaders made recently by Sir Anthony Eden. Speaking to a packed chamber, with world ambassadors listening intently, the Secretary defended the Prime Minister's speech against the Labour opposition's criticism that it demands one-sided concessions by Israel.

Mr. Macmillan said that "serious Arab leaders" have begun to realize that there is a difference between Israel and that Israel is making more careful consideration of what Sir Anthony said about making some sacrifice.

He pointed out that the Russians will try to block any settlement and keep alive the hatreds in the region, and expressed doubt that the Arabs, especially Syria, are coming after a long list of declarations and guarantees already given, would settle the problem.

It would be foolish of the West, he asserted, to start an arms race by sending arms to Israel to balance the Soviet bloc shipments to Egypt. Mr. Macmillan said he was not convinced that the U.N. was the right machinery now to turn the Palestine truce into a peace.

Sir Winston Churchill attended the debate in one of his now infrequent visits to the House, the third since he resigned.

**Policy 'Utter Failure'**

Mr. Herbert Morrison, former Labour Foreign Secretary and candidate for the party's leadership, said that Mr. Macmillan's statement was a confession of the Government's "utter failure" regarding its Middle East policy.

He said the Government of "isolating" Israel and leaving her in great difficulties. British Labour objected to the exclusion of Israel, although Britain's agreements with the Arab states were all right in themselves, he said, adding that if the borders of Israel and other Arab countries were to be "widened" by Britain, then Israel's borders should then be similarly guaranteed — otherwise "there is a danger of war which may lead anywhere."

Mr. Morrison said it was natural for Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion to think Sir Anthony called for substantial reductions by Israel, and the Gordish speech was "utterly wrong." But he pointed out that Israel is still willing to consider minor border adjustments, which he termed "sensible" on her part. At one point he referred to a speech by Sir Winston Churchill on May 11, 1953, that Israel would never be placed at an unfair disadvantage in the eyes of the world. He said that the speech was not discussed at the meeting.

"Israel does not seek another inch of territory, nor will she give up an inch of her own territory."

The Iraqi Ambassador, Musa Shabander, acting as spokesman, told reporters that the Arab nations did not want to interfere in the U.S. political situation, but they told Mr. Dulles that they felt about such activity and how, if it continued, it would affect future relations between the Arab states and the U.S.

He said Mr. Dulles had told them that the U.S. had a policy of "friendly impartiality" in the Middle East vis-a-vis the Arabs and other countries.

Asked if this position satisfied the Arabs, Shabander replied: "We shall be very satisfied if this impartiality is based on the number and the size of the people involved." He said that Israel's request for arms was not discussed at the meeting.

The spokesman reiterated Israel's desire to make the lake safe for the fishermen who "are entitled to the protection of their Government under all circumstances, and particularly when they come under military attack."

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Mr. Dulles, former Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that Egypt now should get "nothing more from us" but that arms should be diverted to countries like Israel and not to "those who aspire and spur us, or humiliates us on every possible occasion." He liked the situation with that of Munich before the last war, and urged the Prime Minister, when he goes to Washington, not to take with him some project for a second Munich at the expense of Israel.

**Goldmann Reports To Agency Executive**

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, surveyed the activities of the Zionist Organization in the U.S. and its special problems at a meeting of the full Executive in London yesterday.

The subcommittee is expected to resume its secret meetings in London in February.

The session was opened by the Chairman of the Executive, Mr. Eber Locker, M.K., who eulogized Dr. Mayer Ebner, member of the First Zionist Congress, who died yesterday in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Goldmann, Chairman of the Zionist General Council, participated in the meeting.

**Immediate Cuts Rejected**

It also voted down another Israeli amendment calling for an immediate 5% cut in the U.S. aid budget for 1956.

The U.S. before the vote called on the world's military powers to "take every action now feasible" as a first step toward disarmament.

Mr. Henry C. Lodge (U.S.), who addressed the subcommittee, said it proposed "such initial reductions as can be adequately controlled at the earliest opportunity."

Mr. Lodge said the resolution also requested the Government to consider a start now on the "Protocol of Clubs" (heads of community organizations), to discuss the urgent problems facing Israel.

The advancing of the date of the Zionist Congress to February was also discussed, but a decision was postponed until the full Executive's meeting on Thursday.

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Filter-smokers, try ARISTON! Here at last is the fully filtering Filter-Cigarette you have been looking for. (480 Pruta for 20 Cigarettes)

(Advt.)

## Templer Awaiting Jordan Reply On Baghdad Alliance

Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, yesterday postponed his departure from Amman, to await a final Jordanian reply on his proposals concerning defence, the Arab News Agency reported. He was to leave today.

Reuters yesterday quoted reliable Amman sources as stating that Gen. Templer had offered most favourable terms in exchange for Jordan's participation in the Baghdad Pact (METO).

The Jordan Cabinet, meanwhile, had an intense round of discussions yesterday. After the first session, lasting four hours, the Ministers left for King Hussein's Palace, where they conferred for three hours in the afternoon.

Gen. William Longgood of the New York "World-Telegram" and "News-Union" said today that the Jordan Premier, Mr. Ben-Gurion, had offered to meet Mr. Dulles' Prime Minister, Abdul Nasser, on Christmas Day to discuss peace between the two countries.

Mr. William Longgood of the New York "World-Telegram" and "News-Union" reported today in a dispatch from Jerusalem. He said the Israeli Premier had suggested that he and Abdul Nasser should meet at Kilometre 95, where the U.N. Mixed Armistice Commission meets between the Egyptian and Israeli lines, or in Jordan with Mr. Dulles.

Gen. Longgood said that the Old City daily, "El Jadid," reported that the time, place and date were suggestions, and he would abide by Abdul Nasser's preference, the correspondent said, adding that he learned of the offer during an extensive interview with Mr. Ben-Gurion, who also made these points.

"Unless a peace settlement comes, he believes that Egypt may attack Israel within five or six months."

Israel will not make war unless attacked, he said.

Arabs Warn Dulles Of Strained Relations

WASHINGTON. Monday (Reuter). — Eight Arab diplomatic representatives today joined with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles that the activities of Israel in the Middle East and of Zionist groups in the U.S. were causing strained American-Arab relations.

The envoys, who conferred for an hour with the Secretary, were the Ambassadors of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Syria, and the Charge d'Affaires of the Yemen.

The Iraqi Ambassador, Musa Shabander, acting as spokesman, told reporters that the Arab nations did not want to interfere in the U.S. political situation, but they told Mr. Dulles that they felt about such activity and how, if it continued, it would affect future relations between the Arab states and the U.S.

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He liked the situation with that of Munich before the last war, and urged the Prime Minister, when he goes to Washington, not to take with him some project for a second Munich at the expense of Israel.

**U.N. Urges Study Of Ike, Bulganin Plans**

CAIRO. Monday (Reuter). — Dr. Gamal Nasser, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt, told the U.N. Economic Supervision Organization that Egypt demands the withdrawal of all forces from the El Auja (Nitzana) demilitarized Zone as it was before last September," an Egyptian spokesman said here today. Nasser visited Cairo last week to continue discussions on the proposals of U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to end border tension between Egypt and Israel.

Israel has accepted the proposals in principle.

**Urge Peace Talks**

Mr. Morrison said that he thinks Sir Anthony will continue to meet with force.

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**Goedhart: Refugees Must Settle Where They Are**

OSLO. Monday (Reuter). — Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, said in his Nobel Peace Prize lecture here tonight that most refugees would have to look for integration into their countries of present residence.

The resolution calls upon the five major atomic powers, meeting with the subcommittee of the U.N. Disarmament Commission, to consider the plan submitted by the Soviet Premier, Marshal Nikolai Bulganin.

The Bulganin plan, submitted by the Soviet Union last May, proposed reduction of conventional arms, prohibition of atomic weapons and establishment of ground control check points.

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## 50 Syrians Killed, 30 Captured As Army Action Clears Kinneret Shore

### Peace in Galilee is Up to Syria

"This morning (Monday) Israeli fishermen cast their nets as usual in Lake Kinneret... Quiet reigns throughout Galilee at present, and it will not be disturbed by Israel," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem yesterday.

If Syria refrains from aggression, there is no reason why quiet should not prevail permanently to the benefit of peaceful citizens on both sides of the border as they go about their occupations."

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## Social &amp; Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained to lunch the French Ambassador and Mme. M. P. Gilbert; the Belgian Minister and Mrs. A. C. Hoivost; the President of the Hebrew University and Mrs. B. Mazor; Dr. and Mrs. D. Joseph; Mr. W. Hyman, Prof. N. Shoush, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schipper, Dr. and Mrs. S. Shulman and members of the Kibbutz Nahshonim.

Mr. G. Chitic, the Romanian Charge d'Affaires in Israel, and Mrs. Chitic, have left the country on their way to Bucharest.

The U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem and Mrs. W. Cole were hosts at a reception held at their home last night after performances of Sidney Howard's "The Little Christopher Bean" by the U.S.A.S. Play-Reading Group.

Teachers' Teacher's Dismissal Upheld

The High Court discharged an order nisi granted to the petitioner on June 7, 1955, calling on the respondents to show cause why they should not be called upon to give their reasons for dismissing the petitioner.

In her post as a teacher, why the dismissal notice should not be withdrawn, and why the petitioner should not continue to be employed as a teacher.

The petitioner, a teacher by profession, taught for a year at the David Ben-Gurion Government School, Kiryat Shalom, near Tel Aviv. The principal of the school, after having received a complaint that she was conducting Communist propaganda during her classes, dismissed the complainant and her petition was filed.

Subsequently, the Parents' Committee sent in a complaint to the Minister of Education, on March 27, 1955, demanding that he dismiss the teacher and giving as one of many reasons for this demand the fact that she was carrying on a secret correspondence with one of her ex-pupils who was attempting to exploit the latter for Communist propaganda purposes.

As a result of this complaint, the Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Education appointed a committee comprising a representative of the District Inspector for Schools and a representative of the Teachers' Committee. After three meetings and after hearing Miss Katz, the committee reported that the latter had engaged in Communist propaganda within the premises of the school building and recommended that she be dismissed.

A notice of dismissal was sent her by the Director-General, the notice not specifying any reason for the dismissal. However, after the petitioner was granted a leave of absence, the Director-General submitted a sworn affidavit in which he gave as the reason for the dismissal the fact that consequent on the enquiry committee's report, the Minister had been convinced that Miss Katz had actively propagated Communism within the school both during lesson-time and in her own home, and had so done had been instrumental in introducing some of her pupils and ex-pupils into a political organization, viz. that of the Communist Party in Israel.

Mr. Herzberg, the lawyer for the petitioner, Mr. Bar-On, Deputy State Attorney, for the three respondents.

## Order

The decision of the High Court was delivered by Justice Sussman, the President concurring, and Justice Silberg adding his reasons for agreeing with the decision.

After setting out the facts of the case, Justice Sussman pointed out that a civil servant's tenure of service depended on Articles 14 and 15 of the Palestine Order-in-Council. In accordance with Article 14, the High Commissioner (in the present case the Minister of Education) had committed a breach of her trust as an educator and the court would not force the respondents to continue to entrust her with the task of her dismissal.

The Object of Education

Justice Silberg said that the question confronting the court had nothing to do with the interpretation or application of the law but was strictly one of personalities: whether the petitioner was capable of contributing as a teacher, towards the realization of the object of State education, namely:

"to basic elementary education in the State on the basis of culture... on love of homeland and culture... on love of the State and the Jewish people... and on striving for a society based on freedom, equality, justice, mutual assistance, love of mankind" (Section 3 of the State Education Law.)

The petitioner, to her credit, had been very frank about her beliefs and had given additional evidence as to her activities; there was no doubt that she was incapable of educating her pupils in the spirit of the education law. Her dismissal was justified therefore, not because of her views but because of her inability to act according to those ideals, with which the Knesset had wished the pupils of Israel to be imbued. It is most important, Justice Silberg said, that there should be an element of wholeness in education and that the influence of the mentor should be consistent and unanimous; for older pupils are not always capable of understanding the secret of the saying: "Eat the inside of the pomegranate and throw away the peel." In this respect the petitioner had failed.

Order nisi discharged without costs.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a village by Kibbutz Hamehud in Eliat has been sanctioned by the authorities and the foundation ceremony will take place within the next few days.

## Cinemas

JERUSALEM

ARMON: The Keystone Kops. The Political. The Blue Lagoon. ORGEL: "Le Passeur Yen Rekabet.

ORION: How to be Very Very Fat.

ORNA: Pictures of the Blue. RON: Pictures of Tripoli. A 100. RON: The Prince and the Pauper. RON: "Le Meilleur Chien. Pictures.

TEL OR: Tunis's Hidden Jewel.

TEL AVIV

ALLIENY: The Adventures of Major Hahn. 2nd week.

CHEN: Obsession. 1st week.

ESTHER: Green Fire.

EVAN: Night People.

GYM: The Devil. 5th week.

ORION: A Star is Born. 5th week.

SHEROT: Monday. 5th week.

MATTHEW: The Wizard of Oz.

TAN: "Le Passeur Yen Rekabet."

TCHELET: "Le Passeur Yen Rekabet."

TEL AVIV: 2nd week.

YARON: Carnival Story.

ZAHIR: Fata, 2nd week.

HAIFA

ATON: Sound Check.

DAY: The Devil. 2nd week.

EVAN: Pictures of the World.

GAL OR: Greatest Show on Earth.

MATTHEW: Son of All Palms.

ORNA: Money from Home.

AMPHITHEATRE: Detours. 1st.

TEL AVIV: Pictures of Tripoli.

MORIAH: King of Fools.

ONLY: The Borrowing Bank. 2nd week.

ARMON: "Le Passeur Yen Rekabet."

ORION: Max Without a Star.

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## LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post

December 13, 1955

In the Supreme Court Sitting

High Court of Justice  
Before the President (Justice Oshatz), Justices Silberg and Sussman.

Shoshana Katz-Shmueli, Petitioner, v. the Minister of Education, the Director-General of the Ministry of Education, and the Principal of David Ben-Gurion School, Kiryat Shalom, Respondent (HC 78/55).

Communist Teacher's Dismissal Upheld

The High Court discharged an order nisi granted to the petitioner on June 7, 1955, calling on the respondents to show cause why they should not be called upon to give their reasons for dismissing the petitioner.

Teachers' Political Activities

Pointing out that the Court had already expressed its wish (in Justice Oshatz's judgment in HC 144/55) that the legislature would prohibit teachers from taking an active part whatsoever in politics, not that wish had unfortunately not been fulfilled as yet — despite the establishment of State education — Justice Sussman held that the petitioner could not be dismissed for political activities, as long as this is not done among pupils.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

PAGE THREE

## Finance Minister to Reply To Budget Debate Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, is to reply to the Knesset debate on the four-day budget debate today.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Aharon Becker (Mapai) doubted whether security needs had been adequately provided for in the supplementary budget, but he pointed out that development, immigration and other developments were important. Expenditure for these purposes inevitably causes inflationary pressure and the General Zionists should realize that when they demand economic stability, any wage policy adopted by the Histadrut would take into account the welfare of the community and of the workers. It would aim to have those in the higher income brackets bear as much of the financial burden as the working classes, he said.

Mr. Gershon Shochat (Progressive) denied development projects as those which would lead to economic independence. If this was the case, many items listed under the heading Development did not really belong there.

**No Economic Programme**

Towns were being settled without any economic programme and the settlers put to work on the land. The budget allocated IL1.12m. for drought relief. Landable though the surface might be, they could hardly be called development. He asked why we did not have insurance against drought, a natural phenomenon much easier to predict than the weather against which we had insurance.

Mr. Shlomo Hillel (Mapai) devoted practically all of his speech to the need to develop the Arava. Only IL85,000 or 0.005 per cent of the IL1.12m. budget was to be appropriated for this purpose, despite the fact that he had again and again on the insistence of developing the Negev. He urged that the allocation be increased to IL800,000, of which IL200,000 would go for asphalting the road from Timna to Eilat.

He declared that the recession of most of the country and the present dangers of "starvation, drink and misery" and that the budget reflected this attitude. A different spirit pervaded the members of border settlements, he said. Those who spoke of wage rises without price rises were wrong and were misleading the public.

The Hapoel Hamizrahi-Mizrahi Knesset group yesterday declared, after a meeting of the Coalition Executive and Cabinet Members, to support the budget.

Mr. Hillel's spokesman said last night that they had promised that a number of changes would be made when the budget bill is taken up by the Finance Committee.

The Knesset yesterday also voted to accept the revision of the budget, which was proposed by ad hoc Organizing Committee. The General Zionists, the Progressives, and part of Ahud Ha'Avoda abstained.

Passed to the Economic Committee a bill which extends for one year the Government's authority to control various types of economic activity.

Passed the final reading of an amendment to the Army Service Law authorizing the Minister of Defence not to implement the provision requiring him to give up his posts one year of agricultural training.

**BEERSHEBA WORK EXCHANGE**

Said 'Badly Managed'

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — There is no necessity for unemployment here despite the fact that 370 persons registered at the local Labour Exchange yesterday. Mr. Menahem Barzilai, Mayor of Beersheba, said for the Negev District, told the press here today. Actually there is a shortage of labour in the town, he said, but the Labour Exchange was being badly managed and the local Labour Council was not doing its job properly.

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**THE TEL AVIV-JAFFA LABOUR**

COUNCIL HAS EXPRESSED ITS SUPPORT OF THE PROTEST VOICED BY THE TEL AVIV MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL EMPLOYING AND APPOINTING STAFF OVER THEIR HEADS IN HAIFA, INCLUDING 300 FOR IMMIGRANTS. IT WAS LEARNED HERA.

Instructions have also been received not to start the building of 1,000 shulim dwellings in Haifa, including 300 for immigrants. It was learned here.

## President on Message of Hanukkah for Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Today, as in the days of the Hasmoneans, we are "few against many." President Ben-Zvi said yesterday at Beit HaNassi in accepting a torch kindled on Sunday at Modin.

President Ben-Zvi said he hoped that the torch would "lighten the darkness" of the Diaspora. He noted that the Festival is particularly significant in the times and dangers now facing Israel, and that much remained to be done in building the country and in strengthening the hearts of the builders.

The torch was presented to the President by Rabbi Yaakov Kohen, of Ramat Gan. It had been brought by Dr. S. E. Koenig, Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs. Originally, it was planned by the Ministry to bring it by Air Force relay teams. (An Air Force spokesman last night told *The Jerusalem Post* that he knew nothing about Air Force personnel bringing the torch to Jerusalem.)

On Sunday, the Young Maozai organization also brought a torch to the President in Jerusalem.

Gill (nee Good) and Jacob Marx are happy to announce the birth of Dana Caroline (sister to Manuela)

Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv, December 18, 1956.

On the occasion of their Jubilee, we are pleased to extend our hearty congratulations and best wishes for long life, happiness and success to our esteemed colleagues

Dr. Israel Lieblich

and

Dr. Joshua Koblberg

and their respective families.

"TARO" Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., Haifa. Central Executive — Pharmacists' Association of Israel. "GEMMA" Ltd. (Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem).

Yehudit Katz  
Our heartfelt condolences on the loss of your brother

**YORAM**

RATIVAT EIN GEDI  
TEOFI MASSADA

We mourn the death of our brother  
**YORAM**  
who fell in the line of duty.  
Lilo and Dr. Walter Kats  
Amitai, Gidon, Yehudit, Amira  
Kindly receive from confidence visits.

The Executive of the World Zionist Organization  
and  
The Presidium of the Zionist General Council  
announces with deep sorrow  
the death of

**DR. MAYER EBNER**

delegate to the First Zionist Congress, Member of the Zionist General Council, one of the founders of the Zionist Organization in Palestine and its President for many years, defender of Jewish rights as a member of the Palestinian Parliament, Zionist thinker and writer.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, December 18, 1956. The service will leave for the cemetery in Nahalat Yitzhak, from his home, 10 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv, at 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1956

THE JERUSALEM POST

## Mayer Ebner, Zionist Veteran, Dead

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Baby Girl Born  
In Eshkol Bus

TEL AVIV, Monday. — A bouncing baby girl was born in an Eshkol bus here today to Mrs. Machbuba Baguva, 25, of Pardesia, where she boarded the Nahalat Tel Aviv bus.

When Mrs. Baguva felt the birth pains coming on at Rosh Hanikra, the bus driver, Mr. Avraham Handelman, directed the bus with all speed toward the Kfar Saba Maternity Hospital. The baby was born, however, the baby, weighing 3.5 kilograms, was already born. This is Mrs. Baguva's fourth child.

The girl, like all babies born in an Eshkol bus, will receive a life time free pass on Eshkol buses.

**COLLAPSED HOUSE ALSO HURT CHILD**

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
A baby in a pram was injured slightly last April by a stone falling from the condemned building in the Meah Shearim quarter of Jerusalem which collapsed last month, crushing to death Baruch Bramant, 16. An expecting mother, upon hearing the baby scream, had a miscarriage.

This was disclosed by the Jerusalem Municipality's director of public works, Mr. E. Berman (General Zionists), who had asked a question on the matter. The stone was said to have been dropped by a child while playing on the right-of-way in Tel Aviv two months ago.

Replying to Mr. E. Berman (Adut Ha'Avoda), Mr. Carmel said that anyone may occupy the unoccupied seats on the railway passenger cars after the reserved places are taken up.

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## Israel Ceramic Industry Reviews 'Giant' Strides as Convention Opens

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Baby Girl Born  
In Eshkol Bus

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The giant strides of the Israeli ceramic industry which had taken "20 years to catch up with foreign relatives with centuries of experience" were reviewed at the opening of the second convention of the Ceramic Research Association of Israel at the Technion this morning.

The four-day convention to include lectures and visits to plants and raw material sources in the Negev, will pay special attention to the problem of the Negev materials, which now make up almost all the materials used by the industry.

Mr. A. Wiznitsky, the Association's Director, told the press that ceramics were playing an increasingly important part in modern industry of the atomic age, especially for use in high temperature ovens. From a "handicraft article" it was now a technical material, which owing to its thermal properties was taking the place of metals. Because of the discovery of large ceramics raw material deposits in the Negev, still not fully investigated, research was increasing.

His Zionist career was interrupted from 1914-17, when he was sent to Siberia by the Russians. From 1922 to 1938, he was a member of the Romanian Parliament, and in 1938, he was a member of the "Protocols of Zion." Dr. Ebner was one of the main speakers at the Beirute trials of the "Protocols of Zion." Dr. Ebner remained a member of the Technion's faculty until 1948, when he was granted a sabbatical leave.

Dr. Ebner, delegate to the first Zionist Congress, member of the Zionist General Council and well-known Zionist author, died at his home in Tel Aviv yesterday morning. He was 85 and had been ill for some months. The funeral will be held for the Nahalat Yitzhak cemetery from his home, 79 Rothschild Boulevard, at 2 p.m.

With the death of Dr. Ebner, Prof. Joseph Klausner remains the sole survivor of the First Congress.

A member of Hechalutz, he joined the Zionist movement in 1904 and became a representative from Czernowitz to the First Zionist Congress.

HAIFA, Monday. — There is no hope for industry without research, yet research lags far behind the general development of the State, putting our industry behind when it should be in front. It is a crime that the men of science in our country are not making use of their time to raise the standard of our products. Professor Shmuel Bensky, Director of the Research Council, said at the opening session of the Ceramic Research Association this morning.

Chasing industry in general for its lack of appreciation of research, or at least lack of will to support it, Professor Bensky has called for the industrialization of the ceramic industry to task. During 1955, its funds totalled only IL55,000, of which the Government had granted IL20,000. This year, its budget was only IL16,000 with IL2,000 coming from the Government.

The industry's annual turnover is IL100 million. Eighteen plants employing 1,000 workers are now manufacturing burnt bricks and roof tiles; industrial oven linings; shammot bricks; technical ceramics, such as insulators for electrical purposes and heating elements; wall tiles; sanitary and household ceramics; clay pipes; pottery and porcelain ware.

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## Economic News from Abroad

### Ronald Gold, Outlook

Despite the rise in gold production costs over the past few years, South Africa's output will reach the record of almost 13.2m. oz. in 1954. Production is expected to increase even more in the next few years owing to the opening of mines in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal. In five to ten years, however, there may be a decline as the older Rand reserves run out. Besides shortage of native labour becomes increasingly evident and the new recruitment methods have proved disappointing.

### The Suez Canal Base

The withdrawal of the British troops from the Suez Canal Base will entail a considerable loss of income for Egypt. Last year, for example, some 53,000 came in at the Base for fresh vegetables and meat and were paid by the troops out of their pay. Some 25,000 Egyptians were directly employed at the Base and about 50,000 derived their livelihood from it. However, the main industrial installations there are to continue functioning under the management of six companies which are funded by British industrial firms on a non-profit basis to operate under War Office contracts.

## THE JERUSALEM POST

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Kislev 29, 5715 — Hashavat 29, 1975

WHAT seemed at first a simple skirmish about industrial wages has recently grown into a full-scale battle involving a whole range of issues which have only a superficial similarity. In the original claim for a general wage rise, motivation by the need to improve the lot of labour in view of the higher standards of earning and living of other Israelis. Denounced by economists as a starting point for a runaway inflation, the last repelled officially. It has since achieved a major victory in the citrus industry, and its future fate depends to a large extent upon the mood of the trade-union rank and file.

There is the long-standing demand of the professional and technical unions to gain (or regain) a higher scale of salaries according to standards of skill and responsibility. A new set of operations have been announced against it by both the Treasury and the Histadrut spokesman. There is Professor Aharon Lerner's sensational proposal to cut wages and abolish cost-of-living allowances, which would upset the domestic value of Israel's currency to its real international rate of exchange.

There is Mr. Eshkol's appeal, seconded by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, that producers reduce prices and profits in order to absorb inflationary pressure. And there are a number of armaments overhauls, increases necessitated by incidents factors like higher maritime freight rates.

It is important to discriminate between all these issues. To begin with, opposition to a general rise does not mean that all wages and salaries must be frozen at their present level, which may have become more or less inappropriate in changed economic and social circumstances. As a matter of fact, the present wage scales and their inter-relations have been affected by the prolonged inflation process, and by the recent cost-of-living allowances, which tends to discriminate against the higher incomes of skilled workers, professionals, etc. The argument that a greater differential must breed envy and therefore ought to be compensated for by a global increase in the wages of the unskilled or less skilled, should be dismissed, since sugar-coating the pill in this manner would defeat its own purpose.

Nor are exaggerated egalitarian principles to be found in keeping with Professor Lerner's proposal. The economist is mainly concerned not with the inter-relations of the various incomes within this country, but with the relation of national monetary income to the total physical supply of goods and services, and with the inappropriateness of raising prices for imported goods in order to make them more expensive and reduce their consumption, since we shall then have to pay more for imports. We import because of our foreign currency shortage. Such a trend must, however, affect all classes, and it would be sheer nonsense to try to shield wage earners from it by means of C.O.L. maintainance in order to keep their consumption at the same level despite the scarcity.

On the other hand, a general price reduction would not interfere with the existing wage mechanism. It would rather allow workers — and other earners as well — to increase consumption in spite of static money incomes. Profits, however, have been affected, though, because cut and their decline in consumption (and saving) diminished. Thus a redistributive effect would be achieved in favour of wage-earners without the inflationary consequences inherent in a wage rise. The effect upon the general level of economic activity, investments and foreign trade would, however, depend to a large extent upon the implementation of such a policy and its dovetailing with the Government's fiscal arrangement and development policies.

## Not Right Moment For Price Rises

By Our Economic Correspondent  
IT all began with the notorious customs levy on Nescafe and it will not end with the announced increase in the price of postage stamps.

One government department after another has raised the prices of goods and services. At the same time, ratios have only been broken in token quantities or, have been made more expensive. Some observer might think that a hidden hand in government circles was determined to provide the workers with evidence that their demands were justified. Many, if not all of the goods rising in price are not contained in the Cost-of-Living Index but are nevertheless included in the budget of the average working family. Why should workers who suffer from wage rises be ready to raise their demands when necessities and amenities become more expensive every day?

**Government Explanations**  
Government officials explain their price raising policy either by the need to "siphon-off" superfluous purchasing power or by the necessity to make certain services self-supporting. One need only do a little thinking to realize that the transfer of money from the citizens' pockets to government coffers helps to curtail inflation when the Government does not use the money to build up a surplus but to pay urgent bills, thus putting it right back into circulation, then surely the time for such administrative measures was wrong chosen. Prices rose in the period between the elections to the Third Knesset and the date for adjusting collective agreements at the crucial moment when demands for higher wages reached their peak. Those who had campaigned during the elections for abandoning the wage-freeze, had shown their voters that they would keep their promises by January 1. And they did.

The wish to raise the wages money is, of course, only one of the reasons for the latest government moves. The second is to give the economy the chronic lack of money. It is true that the Ministry of Labour even Iddo, and if big enterprises are unable to pay even their

## Britain Edges Closer to Schuman Plan

By SUSAN STRANGE

LONDON, (O.F.N.S.) — An important British delegation has just paid a visit to the ministry of Mr. Luxembourg for the first meeting of Britain's Council of Association with the six-country European Coal and Steel Community, better known as the Schuman Plan.

Under an agreement signed by the British Government last December, Britain decided to produce a report towards what Sir Oliver Franks, its ex-Ambassador in Washington, called "country membership" in Europe's semi-governmental organizations such as the ECSC. Instead of the almost mute observers, headed by Sir Cecil Weir, who had hitherto been the Community's spokesman, a new association is to be formed to co-ordinate the economic policies of the member countries.

**HUGE POULTRY OUTPUT ADVANCES**  
PRELIMINARY estimates of agricultural output for the crop year 1954/55 (ending September last) show that the total value of production — in stable prices — was — 5 per cent above the previous year despite the drought, reaching almost £1,000. In 1954 prices, however, considerable changes have taken place, particularly in the percentage of the various crops. The barley yield was halved (to less than £1,000), and other grain crops were reduced by some 15 per cent. On the other hand, "industrial" crops, such as cotton, doubled, mainly as a result of the continuous expansion of cotton (£1,000), tobacco, and sugar beets also made big advances. The total value of industrial crops has reached over £1,000, i.e., seven per cent of the total agricultural output. It is interesting to note that the banana crop, which had dropped to a couple of years ago, had risen to it by any additional proposed restrictions for prior consultation.

There are no black sheep here. The agreements mark a substantial departure from the strict and essential attitude hitherto taken by Britain towards Europe's "proto-national" pieces of "proto-national" machinery, and come into force at a moment when there is a need for co-operation between Britain and the other six countries (France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Germany). For Britain has decided to cut her own

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## Citrus Crisis Points Lesson for Future

By Our Economic Editor

**THE** atmosphere of crisis in which the citrus industry has suddenly found itself is of special significance for several reasons.

First, citrus is our most important export industry and likely to remain so for a long time, despite the progress in other sectors. Last year, it accounted for \$36m. i.e., about a third of the total export income, but its added value in the orange juice market limited the total haul to 15,000 blue whales. Britain, Norway, Holland, Russia, Japan, South Africa and the Greek-owned Omani whale whaling fleet are taking part in the catch.

**The Whaling Season**  
The current whaling season in the Antarctic is to be one of the most competitive: 19 whalers are participating. At its last meeting in Moscow, the International Whaling Commission limited the total haul to 15,000 blue whales. Britain, Norway, Holland, Russia, Japan, South Africa and the Greek-owned Omani whale whaling fleet are taking part in the catch.

**Buy American**  
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**Second, the citrus industry**

revenue the real export situation reveals the real export situation more closely than most other industries because, in spite of overt or hidden subsidies, no deduction of cultivation expenses and taxes has been authentically estimated as likely to drop to zero, as a result of the present level of it in the present year 1954/55.

**Reflects Export in General**  
The profit calculation of citrus growers reflects the export prospects and the competitive place of Israel's economy in the world market much better than the up and down of other export lines. In addition, only a relatively small share of citrus exports go to countries where we have trade relations, while our industrial exports are to a great extent artificially boosted by concentrating on these sheltered markets.

**Third, the recent change of atmosphere is highly significant because it is related directly to the Government's Citrus Development Scheme which Israel enjoys something like a special position being able to get prices for Jaffas which are well above those offered for other oranges. The maintenance and expansion of the citrus industry is therefore the most promising way of increasing our export earnings.**

**Fourth, we have trade relations with some 20 countries, while our industrial exports are to a great extent artificially boosted by concentrating on these sheltered markets.**

**Chief Damage Psychological**  
The economic damage done by the latest official price increases is still relatively small. Some merchants and services have reacted by raising prices, but generally speaking, the price rises are still steady. However, the psychological damage is already considerable. Most workers were untouched by the propaganda for higher wages. They would have backed the appeal of the Minister of Finance willingly if nothing had happened on the price front. As things turned out, however, they were subjected to double pressure: on the one hand from the campaign for higher wages, which was very popular, of course, and on the other from housewives' reports of rising daily expenses.

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